gonia are represented to-day by a small Marsupial which has been rediscovered within the last two or three years. This little animal, formerly called *Hyracodon* (a pre-occupied name), is now termed *Caenolestes,* and is a native of Colombia and Ecuador. There are two species, and of these *O. obscurus* is called by fche inhabitants " Baton runcho," which means opossum-rat. It lives apparently upon bird's eggs and small birds, though it belongs to the Diprotodont division of the Marsupials. *Caenolestes,* however, although diprotodont, has not the syndactylous character of the digits of the feet already referred to in the Kangaroos and their allies. The pouch is small and rudimentary. The denti-tion is I-f- O-J- Pm -|M|- = 46, and the teeth are said by Mr. Thomas to be much like those of the Australian *Dromicia.*^

In the skull a peculiarity which does not bear upon its affinities to other Marsupials, but is still interesting, is mentioned by Mr. Thomas. The nasals are not sufficiently prolonged to meet the upper edge of the maxillae, and so a vacuity is left, as in the skulls of many Ruminants *(e.g.* the Sable Antelope). The palate is very imperfect; the foramina, which render it so, reach as far forward as the last premolar. The lower jaw has quite the appearance of that of a *Macropus* or *Phcdanger,* with long and forwardly projecting incisors.

Extinct Diprotodonts.—The great *Diprotodon* is a creature with a skull a yard long, which must have been of the size of a large Rhinoceros. Though closely allied to *Macropus,* it seems that this great beast did not hop after the fashion of a Kangaroo, its limbs being of a more equal size than in the Kangaroo. Recently some further remains of *Diprotodon* have been discovered in a lake known as Lake Mulligan, where they had apparently been bogged. Professor Stirling has contributed an account of these remains, which fills up a considerable gap in our knowledge. He has been, able to state fche structure of the fore- and hind-limbs. Both limbs are pentadactyle, the fingers of the fore-limb being approximately equal in length and general

development. In the hind-limb the hallux is small, and consists of the metatarsal only. This bone is fixed in the position of "extreme abduction/' and is suggestive **of** an arboreal limb. Digits two and three may have

[1] **Thomas, [f] * On, *CaenoltsUs,* a still existing survivor of the Epanortludae of Anaeghino, and the representative of a new family of recent Marsupials,"**